EFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

N RICHARD JACOBS,

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."—Constitution of the United States.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

OLUME I.

KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1844.

ment, are deemed necessary and expe-time to come. This impor

instances, or by speculative operations, ted. manacling commerce with protective tar- ments.

nate. There must be some substantial cause origin in their widely different moral and in- I would anticipate such objection and pre- poor, moral and intelligent alike, and makes for our exception from intestine war, while, tellectual education. the people, imbued with the brightest and ous struggle, established a free and republi- maintained.

ogoperations. Industry, economy and the ornament of the political edifice; it is the of the philanthropist and patriot. the prosperity produced in the commu- up their abode within it, but also may blest and to support that system with pecuniary of the people to be continued.

rade, or seriously approximate thereto; ry and a great variety of pursuits, have, in tablishing a common and primary free to defray the cost of education. usual avocations of the people of the good government have been accomplished upon investigation. eries of years. On this account, as a progress of the two people, inhabiting the ed, will be owing to its cost, and the bur-principles of perfect equality. It makes the debts not due, by the time the same fall due. our destiny has been peculiary fortu-

You assemblage at the capitol of the in most other countries, that fatal scourge to I consider the establishment of schools in the outset, that the people of the state, at therefore qualifies alike the rich and the good order, and to the great body of the peoand the promotion thereby of education in the United States, to be the only successful

Total and the promotion thereby of education in the United States, to be the only successful

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Total and the promotion thereby of education in the United States, to be the only successful attribute our good fortune in this particular, mode of perpetuating the present form of it will not increase the burdens of the peo- citizens to manage, conduct and administer legislation, touching the present and future to the moral and intellectual acquirements government, and that the adoption of this ple, but on the contrary, that it will dimintheir government upon principles of equality, possessed by the American people. Intesmode is as imperative a duty upon the adish them. This objection would be removministrators of the federal and state governed, if the amount voluntarily contributed by

selection would be removministrators of the federal and state governed, if the amount voluntarily contributed by minute to the God of the universe, for the the existence of an oppressive government, ments, as is the duty to support and mainasings of health, peace, prosperity and and points with unfailing certainty to the tain the Constitutions of the respective go- cation could be accurately ascertained; this, to me is very consoling, that if you establish harvests with which, through the prevalence of a bad social system, or an im- vernments. Without the promotion of edu- however, cannot be done. I conjecture that a system of common and primary free negestion of his kind providence, we have perfect political organization. Our revolu- cation, free government from its nature and the aggregate contributions of the citizens, schools, that you will promote education in tionary fathers by a single, though long ingredients, and being founded upon morali- both within and without the state, would the state, and that you will at the same time Coming as you do, fresh from the bosom protracted and bloody, yet signal and glori- ty and intelligence, cannot be successfully greatly exceed a million of dollars per year, reduce the burdens which now heavily opg confidence of your constituents, and can form of government, and left their de- The government of the United States has annually expended in this state. By refer- great and desirable objects of promoting edguided, as I have no doubt you are, by scendants; the people who should follow not been unmindful of the important duty once to the census returns of the United ucation and of reducing the burdens of the enlightened perception of their several after them, at perfect liberty to mould, at enjoined on it by the form of the govern- States of June, A. D. 1840, we have some people, I also flatter myself that the time is mes and interests, would seem in a great will, their own system of civil polity. This ment, as to the subject of education. That date from which to ascertain the number of not very remote, I fervently hope that each asure to dispense with the duty enjoined form of government and this liberty are in- common free schools might be established persons subject to tuition from their age of you may see the light of that day, when me by the constitution. The duty, how- valuable inheritances to every lover of civil and the education of the youth might be and, by estimating the cost of that number the rich and the poor, with one voice, when being enjoined on the chief magistrate, liberty and equality of rights. It is the im- promoted, the United States has donated, or by the ordinary rates of tuition, we can come your countriy's voice will consider you the that the legislature may, at an early perative duty of the lovers of civil, political, at least reserved, in all the new states, to the to a correct conclusion what that number of greatest benefactors of the age, and will e of its session, have a general view of and religious liberty, who inherit these in- people of each township one section of land, students should cost annually. We find, by thank you, even bless you for your most condition of the affairs of the state, I estimable blessings, and more especially and for the purpose of establishing higher reference to such census returns, that the noble of all efforts. The most enviable gred to give you such information of the those, in whose hands the administration of grades of schools, for instance, colleges and number of persons in the state, who are o- position, the highest honor and the most engof the government, and to recommend to such government is from time to time placed, a university, it has made liberal donations. ver five years of age and under fifteen, and during immortality, attached to the names geonsideration such measures as, in my to perpetuate the inestimable blessings in all The United States having performed its part, who, on account of their age, should be and memory of our revolutionary warriors. with some show, at least of liberality, it now scholars or students at school, is 49,085 .- statesmen and sages for their struggle in ob-This important and critical, yet pleasing remains for this state to consummate the Upon the supposition, that the tuition of taining by force from the hands of tyrants mee the adjournment of the last regular duty, devolves upon you, as the representa- great work. It is useless to expect to pro- each of this number costs one dollar per and establishing the blessings of a free and the late long continued depression lives of a free people. The measures by mote education without some cost. Educa- month, and twelve dollars per year, (which republican form of government. The next embarrasment of financial affairs through which free government can be established tion is important to the private interests of is a very low estimate,) the aggregate tui- grade of honor is in reserve and will wreath the civilized world, has reached to, and and most effectually perpetuated, are ques- the citizen, and is a vital principle and an tion of the whole would amount for one the brow of those who are most active, efed by, what we may have much reason tions of great magnitude. Speculative wri- indispensible ingredient in a republican form year to \$598,632, and for six months one ficient and successful in perpetuating that tope, and even believe, its final crisis .- ters, on the nature and proper elements of of government, and cannot, from its nature, half of that sum, amounting to \$299,316. inestimable blessing. In connection with the fall and winter of the year A. D. free government, have agreed that civil rights be obtained without a cost in some measure This shows pretty accurately what has been, the subject of common and primary schools, and the past spring, prices of every and political power can only be safely ex- corresponding to its utility and value. No or at least what should have been, the a- I would call to your consideration the proiption of property fell to the lowest tended to the mass of any people, when gen- pecuniary aid has been extended to educa- mount of tuition for the year and for six priety of extending the necessary assistance the perhaps, ever known in the history of eral intelligence and pure morality have been tion by the legislation in this state. The legis-months, and therefore what the voluntary of the state, to the higher grades of schools. ountry; but, since that time, prices have widely diffused, and exert a controling in- lature has heretofore entrusted this impor- contributions of the citizens did or should that is to Academies and colleges, (of both med steadily, though slowly and gradu- fluence. Then moral and intellectual edu- tant subject to the management and to the heretofore have amounted to. In the mode public and private endowment,) and to the to advance. Business has revived .- cation are the means, and the only means, voluntary contributions of the citizens of suggested by me, upon the supposition that state university. I am inclined to the oevival has not been effected by fortuitous by which free government can be perpetua- the state, aided alone by the reservations and each county in the state contains twenty in- pinion, that it is a duty imperatively enjoined donations of the federal government. Un- habited townships and upon the additional on the Legislature to put the university into expansion of a paper medium of cur- In the state of Mississippi, every free der this system education has succeeded to supposition that it would require \$400 for successful operation without unreasonable y; nor is it believed by me to be owing white male person who has attained the age some extent, even far better than could have each year when added to the proceeds of the delay, and in the mean time to collect and y act of Legislature of this state, or the of majority, is armed with the right of suf- been expected from such a crude and im- school lands of such township to defray the secure to it the funds which properly belongs States, or even of any portion of the frage. The fundamental law, and therefore perfect system, owing, as I suppose, to the expenses of a school in each township, and to it, and which at the present, are as I fear favorable to commerce. It has been the general Legislation of the state have all liberal voluntary contributions of the citizens one-half of that sum (\$200) for six months and regret to say, in a hazardous condition. d (in my opinion,) by the natural been made to present a similar aspect; they of the state. Yet it has not succeeded so of each year, (which is a large estimate, I would not be understood, however, here the fines Necesity has imposed on the each regard all men as equal, and seek to well as is desirable by all good citizens, and and would probably defray the expenses of as yielding up the common school system the of idleless, prodigality baseless extend to all an equal portion of power in especially the votaries of free government. ation, banking and gambling, habits the arrangement and conduct of public af- There is a great number of individuals in one year,) the number of schools would be adustry and economy. Hence, the re- fairs. In such a system of government it is this state, who are uneducated. The census 1,140, and would cost, annually, a tax a- Legislature, entitled "an act for the collection of business is the natural result of in- obvious that education combining both moral returns of the year A. D. 1840 shows, that mounting to \$450,000, and for one-half of and investment of the seminary fund" apsty, economy and time, which have and intellectual cuiture, is a matter of primate at that time there was about one-fifteenth of that time, (six months,) for each year one proved July 26th, 1843, I tendered the office of Commissioner of the seminary fund eportion of the debts and embarrssaments demands the assistance and fostering care of who had passed the age of twenty years, this hypothesis it will be found, that the to George A. Thompson, of Yallobusha people, created by the disasters of the government of the state. Education in who could not read and write. This must mode suggested by me will furnish 1,140 county, who advised me that he would acdleness, prodigality, gambling and republics or free governments, is not merely impose a pang of regret on the reflections schools per year, at \$142,632 less cost than cept the same. He has not as yet qualified the present system does, or should, if the and taken upon himself the trust, on account have also accumulated, at the various foundation on which it stands. Indeed it is I suggest to the lesislature the propriety pupils or persons who should be, are edu- of the sickness of himself, as I have since siderable commercial points, in safe demonstrated by reason and experience and of altering the system (if it can be called a cated, and would furnish the same number been advised. I expect, however, that he ds. operating in the regular and natural by the history and science of government, system as it now exists in this state,) and of of schools for six months of each year at will qualify in a short time.

more rigorous, oppressive and intoler- presents to the mind a striking contrast to suggested is without objection, but I flatter may, and last though not least, to the debts of the state as the same and a striking contrast to suggested is without objection, but I flatter may, and last though not least, to the debts of the state as the same and a striking contrast to suggested is without objection, but I flatter may, and last though not least, to the debts of the state as the same and a striking contrast to suggested is without objection. an any which have heretofore existed the peaceful and more eminently successful myself that objections, which may be urged seried disconsolate poor orphan. The free It is not only an action of the peaceful and more eminently successful myself that objections, which may be urged seried disconsolate poor orphan.

sume to controvert it. I am free to admit, them alike worthy and useful citizens. It

and that one-half or more of the amount is press the people. Should you effect these

Under the provisions of the late act of the

mels of commerce, a large and unexam- that education is the basis, the main piller remedying the crying evil of neglecting the \$71,316 less cost than the present mode.— The financial condition of the state treassupply of sound metalic currency, and and brace which supports, maintains and education of the youth of the state, and al- Besides the mode by me suggested would arry claims your attention. The state treasacted a reasonable portion of such perpetuates republican government, and that so the propriety of extending pecuniary aid reduce tuition from \$12 per year to a frac- uty is still subject to ponderous debts. The mency into the pockets of industry, there without education, the fair and ever to be to the system adopted. It is the solemn tion over seven dollars per year. Then the principal debts of the state consists of funmain without danger of depreciation, un- adored fabric of free and republican govern- convictions of my mind, that it is one of the mode suggested by me would, instead of in- ded warrants of the auditor on the state beired to be used in the common trans- ment, must crumble into ruins, and must highest and most imperative duties enjoined creasing the burdens of the people, greatly treasurer and the outstanding warrants of of life. We have good reasons to crush in its disastrous fall, not only those on the legislature, without delay, to establish diminish them. If so none would object to the auditor on the state treasurer, and first the hope that the revival of business, who, in false and fatal security have taken a general system of education in the state, the mode, who would not desire the burdens instalments of the bonds of the state issued under the provisions of the charter of thereby will be permanent, and to fe- for ever, the last prospect of the voters of aid from the state. I feel that it is an im- Others may urge other objections for in- the Planters Bank of the state and the intourselves upon the dawn of a new, liberty and free government throughout the perative, high, and sacred duty enjoined on stance, that taxes would be imposed on some terest which has accured on said bonds for That and even glorious era in commerce world. Then, education is indispensible to me by my official station to present the sub- without a corresponding advantage. This several years past. I am unable to state acmance. We have but one serious ob- free government. I am satisfied beyond ject of education in strong terms to the con- may be true in a penurious and limited sense. curately the amount of the liabilities of the now apparent, that can arrest, in any reasonable doubt, that the wide diffusion of sideration of the legislature. Although the It is true that some would have to pay school state, owing in part to the deranged condiperiod of time, the returning current moral and intellectual education extended to suggestion may be considered rash, even in- tax, who have no children to educate. This tion of the books in the office of the state prosperity, that is the limited and de- the masses of the people of the United States, discreet, by some, yet as this message will, would be an expense without profit, to some treasurer, caused by the neglect, defalcation opinion, which appears to prevail and the controling influence which the same in all probability, be the last official act extent, but in an enlightened and just view and embezzelment of the late state treasurgreat majority of those who would exerted over their actions and conduct not which I shall have the honor to perform in of the subject the whole community, as well er, Richard S. Graves and to the fact that do not, govern the world, that they only established, but also perpetuates the the legislative councils of the state, I feel those who have not, as those who have no account has heretofore been kept at the bance the interests of the people in civil polity which has so long and so happily under the most solemn obligations to pre-children to educate, would be benefitted .-- treasurer's office, of the state bonds issued spective countries in which they live, prevailed in the federal and state govern- sent the subject, so as not to be misunder- Education diffused extends protection to the on account of the Planters Bank and the instood, and to urge its consumation. I there- life, liberty and property of the citizens, by terest accruing thereon-such amount hav-The conflicts of opinion and the collisions fore cheerfully make the suggestion and fer- causing peace, quiet and stability in the ing been kept by the Planters Bank. I would here state that the present state treasdical recurrence of speculations, fluctufor ever may be expected to arise, under our

As a mode of establishing schools and liberty and making life more desirable, enliberty and making life more desirable enliberty and making life more desi and disasters, that will convulse the form of government, extending as it does its promoting education in the state, I suggest hances the value of the property of the citizen that the same when brought up, will present world, until we adopt universal dominion over a large and extended territo- to your consideration the propriety of es- greatly beyond the amount of tax required the liabilities of the state accurately except as to the bonds of the state and the interest the an unrestricted barter or exchange the United States, hitherto been adjusted by school, in each and every inhabited townsurplus productions of one country for enlightened public opinion, exercised thro' ship in the state, under the direction of the tendant on the mode suggested, and which year A. D. 1842, including the licence of ductions of another. By this course the medium of the elective franchise and law, and the boards of county police of the would not and perhaps could not be enjoyed retailers, hawkers and pedlars and brokers, trade, the wants of all will be supplied the tribunals established by the Constitucheapest manner, and commerce, tion and laws of the land. Even the occa- may be designated by the law-for six be brought within reach of every citizen, auditor's office, amounts to \$316,120 63.by and credit will be established in sional threats of armed resistance to alleged months in each year at least, and of levying many of whom from their local situations The assessment A. D. 1842, so far as reand permanent channels. The fact wrongs, which have occurred in the United a tax on the persons and property of the ci- (although able to pay ordinary tuition) could turned, amount to \$307,770 774. These be regretted, that the government of States, have uniformly been condemned by tizens of the state sufficient to defray the not without the mode suggested, enjoy the amounts will be slightly increased when the whed States, recurring to the protective an enlightened and dispassionate public reasonable expenses of such schools, when advantage of schools. The greatest advanwhich is regarded in all other counis one of the most odious features of pressed and terminated without destructive lands in the respective townships. It is is that it would bring education within reach duction for the cost of assessing and collect-Tacy and despotic power, and held conflict. Far different is the history of our universally admitted that education should of the poor, who are unable otherwise to ing, for the appraisment of lands and for inrabhorrence by the great mass of the neighboring republics. There the fierce be promoted. It is desirable that this should obtain the benefit of education. By the free solvencies. I am not able to say what the has lately (as has also nearly every civil wars that have raged and still continue, be done in the cheapest successful manner. school mode suggested, education is extending nett annual revenue of the state will amount power of Europe, except En- with unabated fury, arising, as I suppose, I have suggested this mode, believing that ed to the children of the poor man, whether to, under the present revenue law. I am in the convulsive struggle to throw from their attempt to reconcile order with it will promote education more successfully, such man is poor by misfortune or otherembarrassment of the times, increased freedom among people, the great mass of and at a less expense than any other mode. wise, to the children of the bereaved poor venue under the present law, is not sufficient ons on trade, and has re-enacted tariff whom are uneducated, ignorant and immoral, I would not presume to contend that the mode widow, be the cause of her poverty what it to pay the current expenses of the state and

means by which all the legitimate ends of good government have been accomplished upon investigation.

school system, like republican government, state, but it is also, as I consider, the interconsiders all equal and educates all equal.—

est of the state, to discharge the debts now defederal Union have not been disthy war, either foreign or domestic, lic. In my opinion the difference in the